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FIRST REPORT

OF THE

DURHAM COUNTY ASYLUM.

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1860.



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

This being the first printed Annual Report, it may be necessary to recur briefly to the previous year for the sake of giving a connected history of the Asylum since the period of its partial occupation.

On the 31st of December, 1857, there were about 150 Patients chargeable to Unions in the County of Durham, in Hospitals for the Insane, 40 of whom were boarded in the North and East Ridings Asylum, near York, the remainder being in the Licensed House at Bath Lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

To relieve the over-crowded Asylum at Newcastle, and to prepare a portion of ground for a garden, a party of 11 men were, on the 13th April, 1858, transferred to the County Asylum, near Sedgefield, a portion of the building having been set apart and finished for their reception. A few weeks afterwards another party, composed of 11 men and 11 women, followed; but it was not until August of the same year that the Asylum was in a sufficiently forward state to receive the remaining inmates of the Bath Lane Asylum, 104 in number, viz. 62 males and 42 females. Subsequent to that date, and previous to the 1st January, 1859, 36 patients (18 men and 18 women) were admitted, making a total of 173 persons (102 men and 71 women) under treatment during the year.

Of these 173 patients, 28 (15 men and 13 women) were discharged or died, of whom 16 were recovered, 2 improved, 2 not improved, 1 escaped, and 7 died.

That the change, from the confined airing yards and smoky atmosphere of the Asylum at Newcastle, was beneficial, mentally as well as physically, was soon apparent in the altered condition of the patients. Many of those who were most marked at the Bath Lane Asylum for excitability and destructiveness not only became orderly, but engaged for the first time since they were sent to an Asylum, in some useful employment. Several of such have been discharged, and others are now useful and pleasant members of our community. Every fine day several walking parties left the Asylum, and enjoyed long rambles in the neighbourhood.

1859.

On the 1st January, 1859, there remained in the Asylum 145 patients, viz. 87 men and 58 women; between that period and the 1st of January, 1860, 200 persons, viz. 93 males and 107 females, were admitted. Of these 40 (13 men and 27 women) were removed hither on an order of transfer from the North and East Ridings Asylum, near York, where, owing to the want of accommodation in this county, they had been resident for two years. In accordance with the arrangements made with the Visiting Justices of Newcastle, the insane chargeable to that Union have been received during the past year. 44 of their number (25 men and 19 women) were admitted on orders of transfer from a Licensed House near Gateshead, while 25 patients (14 men and 11 women) were received from the parishes within that Union. 5 private patients have also been admitted, 3 men and 2 women. The increase of patients in this Asylum chargeable to Unions within the county, excluding those transferred from York, is only 14, viz. 5 men and 9 women.

Here, it may be observed, as on the admission of a patient it is the first point noticed, that, for the most part, the admission papers are carelessly made up. So much inconvenience arose from the certificates, &c., being informal, that circulars were recently sent to the Clerks of Unions, drawing their attention to the grievance; but this, we regret to say, has been followed by no improvement. Several of the patients admitted have been received in a debilitated, worn out condition, and more than one almost moribund, and many with bruises and sores about their persons.

While on this subject, we must regret that those entrusted with the transmission of patients to this Asylum should so frequently employ

restraint. We may refer to one instance; a man, handcuffed, and with a policeman on each side, arrived at the neighbouring railway station; one of the officers of the Asylum happened to arrive by the same train, and as the policemen had taken no care to procure the attendance of a vehicle, offered to drive the patient to the Asylum provided the handcuffs and the policemen were removed; it need scarcely be said that the offer was accepted, and that the patient proved a tolerably agreeable travelling companion. But more prejudicial to the recovery of the patient than either handcuff or straight-jacket is the employment of deceit in bringing patients to the Asylum. In many cases this is done through mistaken kindness, but very frequently also from a desire on the attendants' part to save themselves from what they may consider unnecessary trouble. That an insane woman should be brought to the Asylum in charge of one man is a practice which we cannot believe has the sanction of the guardians; but such is of frequent occurrence.

Of the 116 patients admitted (excluding those received on orders of transfer) there can be no hesitation in saying that 54 are incurable; and it is feared that many others whose maladies have been fostered in workhouses may, with propriety, be added to the list.

It may be useful here to draw attention to a few of the causes which have left without hope of recovery so many as 50 per cent. of those admitted. The chief cause is the length of time which the legal guardians of the insane have allowed to elapse before sending them to the recognized hospital for treatment. Almost every patient is, previous to admission here, detained in the workhouse for a period varying from a few days to several years, and in several cases the patients have not been sent to the Asylum until every reasonable prospect of recovery has vanished, and until the patients have contracted many bad habits, moral as well as physical. There can be no doubt that the apparent excess of the cost of maintenance in the Asylum over the workhouse influences the guardians in their choice; but this difference is more apparent than real, as we hope to show on a future occasion, and it ought to be borne in mind by the parochial authorities that the increase of insanity, which has been so much insisted on of late, is to be attributed very much more to the accumulation of incurable persons than to the increased per-centage of recent or acute cases, and that the workhouse system of treating the insane acts prejudicially towards

their recovery cannot be doubted by any one who has examined the subject. There are many of the Unions in this county whose guardians are by no means actuated by this narrow and reprehensible policy, and perhaps the guardians of Gateshead and Darlington will excuse us if we draw more particular attention to the enlightened manner in which they treat the insane entrusted to their care.

In many cases the affection of friends or near relatives, as well as the erroneous impressions which prevail regarding the treatment of the insane, prevents the early transmission of patients to the Asylum.

Almost equal in importance to the above is the unfortunate treatment which many of the cases have undergone previous to their admission. Insanity is now known to be a disease of debility, and one from which many of those discharged have recovered without any other treatment than a liberal allowance of beef and porter. Yet cases, during the past year, have been admitted whose prospect of recovery has been removed by bleeding, blistering, mercury, tartar emetic, and low diet. It is rarely that patients subjected to such treatment recover; for a time, under stimulating food and medicines, they may appear to rally, but soon they die, or sink into a state of Dementia.

During the past year 80 persons were discharged or died; of these 52 (21 men and 31 women) were discharged recovered, being at the rate of $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the total admissions, or excluding those 84 incurable patients transferred from other asylums, 46 per cent. On reference to Table XII., it will be found that most of the recoveries have taken place among the patients who have been sent to the Asylum at an early date after the invasion of the disease. 3 men and 3 women were discharged improved, 1 man and 1 woman not improved, 1 man and 1 woman escaped, while 14 men and 4 women, total 18, died. The deaths being under 9 per cent. of the daily average number resident, or among the men 12·6 per cent., and among the women only 4·5 per cent. The great disparity is owing probably to the women admitted being in better health than the men, and from their being less liable to such affections as paralysis, &c. Two of the women were admitted in a dying condition—one of them dying within twenty-four hours of her admission, her death being more the result of injuries received during parturition than of exhaustion from the mental disease, the other woman referred to had been

refusing her food for some time, and was, on admission, labouring under a low form of Pneumonia, and, although compulsory alimentation was had recourse to several times a day, she gradually sank, and died nine days after her reception. The two remaining women were cases of long standing. A man, who was labouring under a peculiar form of paralysis, died from exhaustion, his end being probably hastened by a fracture of the lower jaw. Information was given to the coroner that an epileptic was found dead in bed one morning, having apparently been suffocated by turning on his face during the night, but an inquest was thought to be unnecessary. With these exceptions we have no case of accident to record, for which, as well as the continued absence of any epidemic disease, we have great cause for thankfulness. One man died the day after his admission from exhaustion consequent on a violent attack of mania; two cases of general paralysis, admitted in a dying state, died after one month's residence.

Among the admissions and discharges are three—1 man and 2 women—who are recorded as ~~not~~ insane. The two women were received from Durham Gaol, on orders from the Secretary of State, but up to the time of their discharge they exhibited no symptoms of insanity. The male patient was admitted labouring under a low form of typhus fever, from which he recovered very slowly.

Tables XIV. and XV. show the numbers of insane persons, including idiots, chargeable to Unions within the county on the 1st January of 1859 and 1860, from which it will be observed that the actual increase during the last year has been 23 persons, 13 men and 10 women. It will also be observed that in one workhouse there are no fewer than 61 persons of unsound mind, in 20 of whom the disease has not been of two years' duration, and in half of these has existed for periods varying from four days only to nine months.

From the returns lately made by the clerks of the different Unions we regret to learn that it is not an unfrequent practice to allow young and middle-aged women of weak intellect to live by themselves "in their own hired houses." Within our own knowledge cases have occurred where such women have become the mothers of illegitimate children, and have thus been the means of adding to the insane population.

Most patients received during the past year have been labouring under some form of debility; but, indeed, as was said before, insanity must

be considered an asthenic disease. The mind as well as the body partakes of this debility; consequently the treatment employed in this Asylum presents more the appearance of amusement than medicine, for we are of the firm belief that one pound spent in well-selected amusements is much more efficacious in promoting the health than two pounds expended on the surgery, and for confirmation of this opinion it is only necessary to see the undoubted results of a neighbouring so-called Hydropathic establishment. At the same time it must not be supposed that we ignore the use of medicine. Insanity is very frequently (if not always) the result of a bodily disease, which must be treated successfully before we can hope for any improvement in the mental symptoms. There are, however, many cases entirely inaccessible to medicine, but which may be treated successfully by employment, exercise, cheerful rooms, music, &c. It is more especially for the benefit of such cases (though it ought not to be lost sight of, that the old and incurable insane, who have for many years been inmates of asylums, and whose earlier years have been blighted by the saddest of human ailments, have almost a right to expect that their remaining years be made as comfortable and pleasant as possible under the circumstances) that we have a dancing party once a week, and occasionally a concert or a theatrical performance, while in summer the men play at football, cricket, quoits, &c., and the women indulge in La Grace and other amusements. During the latter part of the year a brass band, composed of the attendants and officers, has been formed, and is now in a sufficiently advanced state to aid in the amusements of the patients. Christmas was marked by its festivities: one evening a Christmas Tree distributed its gifts; each patient receiving some article of usefulness or luxury, the wants and ambitions of each having been previously studied; concerts and theatrical performances and balls occupied other evenings, much to the happiness of officers as well as patients. On Christmas Day the patients enjoyed a dinner of roast beef and plum pudding.

Amongst other means, which would appear to have exercised a beneficial influence on the patients, the services in the Chapel are especially worthy of remark. During the past year Divine Service has been duly solemnized twice each week, consisting of prayers and a short sermon or address on Sunday afternoon, and prayers on the morning of every Thursday. A harmonium, provided for the Chapel, and a choir trained by the organist of the Parish Church, has tended greatly to render these services

more pleasing and attractive to the patients. The numbers in attendance have varied from 100 to 150.

To many of this number Divine Service seems very acceptable, and consequently beneficial—the prayers and responses being duly attended to. Whilst in the case of others, the necessity for good behaviour and consequent mental restraint during this period cannot fail to produce greater order and control elsewhere.

In addition to the services in the Chapel of the Institution, the morning service in the Parish Church has been attended by some 15 or 20 patients, whose conduct in a public congregation would seem to have been uniformly good.

The changes amongst the staff of servants during the first year of the occupation of the Asylum were necessarily great; but it is believed that those now in attendance will be found trustworthy and efficient. We have to regret the loss of Dr. Aitkin, the former Medical Assistant of this Asylum, who left in September to assume the duties of Medical Superintendent of the Inverness Asylum. Dr. Aitkin's services were most valuable, and he well earned the regard of all those entrusted to his care. At the same time we rejoice that the Visitors have secured the services of Dr. Dewar, whose zeal in promoting the comfort and well-being of the patients is untiring.

We have to thank Mr. Burdon, of Castle Eden, for the most valuable gift of a billiard table, which already has been in great requisition, and is expected to be of much service when the patients become more familiarized with the game.

To those kind friends who so liberally aided us when collecting articles for the Christmas Tree our thanks are also due, as well as to the kind donor of the weekly periodical Punch.

While on this subject, the Medical Superintendent feels sure that many persons are ignorant that old newspapers, periodicals, and books are held in high estimation at the Asylum, and that a donation of the colored prints from the Illustrated London News, &c., would be most thankfully received by him.

In conclusion, the Medical Superintendent has to thank the Visiting Justices for their great kindness to him, and for the attention which they have paid to many of his suggestions.

ROBERT SMITH, M.D.

TABLE I.
General Results of the Year 1858.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Admitted during the year.....	102	71	173
Total under treatment	102	71	173
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Discharged—Recovered	8	8	16
„ Relieved.....	2	0	2
„ Not improved...	0	2	2
„ Escaped	1	0	1
„ Dead	4	3	7
Total discharged	15	13	28
Remaining December 31st, 1858 ...	87	58	145

TABLE II.
General Results of the Year 1859.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining December 31st, 1858	87	58	145
Admitted during the year	93	107	200
Total under treatment	180	165	345
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Discharged—Recovered ...	21	31	52
„ Relieved ...	3	3	6
„ Not improved	0	2	2
„ Escaped ...	1	1	2
„ Dead.....	14	4	18
Total discharged	39	41	80
Remaining December 31st, 1859...	141	124	265

TABLE III.
Monthly Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths.

	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January	5	4	9	0	3	3	2	0	2
February.....	4	4	8	1	3	4	2	0	2
March.....	3	4	7	0	2	2	0	0	0
April	7	8	15	1	2	3	0	1	1
May	16	33	49	2	3	5	2	0	2
June	2	1	3	5	2	7	0	0	0
July	4	4	8	2	1	3	1	1	2
August	3	11	14	4	2	6	1	2	3
September	31	22	53	4	11	15	1	0	1
October	3	7	10	4	3	7	2	0	2
November	8	4	12	0	2	2	1	0	1
December	7	5	12	2	3	5	2	0	2
	93	107	200	25	37	62	14	4	18

TABLE IV.
Age of those Admitted.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From 15 to 20	4	6	10
20 to 25	8	8	16
25 to 30	9	6	15
30 to 35	17	8	25
35 to 40	16	16	32
40 to 45	14	16	30
45 to 50	7	12	19
50 to 55	4	11	15
55 to 60	2	4	6
60 to 65	3	4	7
65 to 70	1	0	1
70 to 75	0	0	0
75 to 80	0	1	1
Unknown	8	15	23
Total	93	107	200

TABLE V.
Social Condition.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	37	46	83
Unmarried	44	45	89
Widowed	2	11	13
Unknown	10	5	15
Total	93	107	200

TABLE VI.
Occupations and Professions.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Blacksmith, wife of	0	3	Lodging House Keeper	0	1
Bricklayer, wife of	0	1	Masons	3	0
Blacksmith	2	0	—— wife of	0	1
Broker	1	0	Moulder	1	0
Coal Trimmer	1	0	Mechanic	1	0
Cork Cutter	1	0	Nailmaker, wife of	0	1
Charwomen	0	3	Needlewomen	0	5
Clerks	3	0	Potter	1	0
Cartwright	1	0	Pitmen	3	0
Cabinet-makers	3	0	—— wives of	0	3
Domestic Servants	0	20	Quarryman	1	0
Draper	1	0	Ropemaker	1	0
Engineman	1	0	Seamen	13	0
Factory hand	0	1	—— wives of	0	2
Furniture Broker	0	1	Sawyer	1	0
Farmer, wife of	0	1	Soldiers	2	0
Glass Stainer	1	0	Shoemakers	5	0
Gardener	1	0	—— wife of	0	1
Grocers	2	0	Saddler	1	0
Husbandmen	5	0	Slater	1	0
Hawkers	1	4	Shopkeepers, wives of	0	2
Hatman	1	0	Sailmaker	1	0
Joiners	2	0	Tailor	1	
Keelman	1	0	Washerwomen	0	2
Labourers	18	1	No occupation	1	14
—— wives of	0	8	Unknown	9	32
Lead miner	1	0			

TABLE VII.

Unions, &c., from which those admitted have been sent.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Auckland	4	4	8
Chester-le-Street	0	2	2
{ County	5	7	12
{ Secretary of State	1	5	6
Darlington	4	9	13
Durham	4	4	8
Easington	0	2	2
Gateshead	6	10	16
Hartlepool	3	3	6
Houghton-le-Spring	3	3	6
Lanchester	2	4	6
Newcastle	39	30	69
Sedgefield	1	0	1
South Shields	8	8	16
Stockton	2	4	6
Sunderland	5	7	12
Teesdale	2	2	4
Weardale	1	1	2
Private Patients	3	2	5
Total	93	107	200

TABLE VIII.

Forms of Disease.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mania	39	59	98
— Epileptic	4	7	11
— Puerperal	0	2	2
Monomania	5	2	7
Dipsomania	1	1	2
Panophobia	0	1	1
Melancholia	3	4	7
— Suicidal	0	2	2
Dementia	29	22	51
General Paralysis ...	10	3	13
Imbecility	1	2	3
Not Insane	1	2	3
Total	93	107	200

TABLE IX.
Complication.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mania, with Paralysis ...	8	1	9
Melancholia, with do. ...	1	0	1
Dementia, with do. ..	4	3	7
Mania, with Epilepsy ...	4	7	11
Total	17	11	28

TABLE X.
Duration of Insanity previous to Admission.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under one month.....	18	16	34
„ two months ...	8	10	18
„ three months ...	4	6	10
„ four months ...	3	1	4
„ six months.....	1	2	3
„ nine months ...	2	4	6
„ one year	4	0	4
„ two years	8	6	14
„ three years	3	7	10
And above	33	33	66
Unknown	9	22	31
Total	93	107	200

TABLE XI.
Causes of Insanity in those Admitted.

	Unknown.		Injury to Head.		Brain Fever.		Debility.		Inanition.		Intemperance.		Epilepsy.		Paralysis.		Hereditary.		Puerperal.		Uterine.		Disappointment in Business.		Family misun- derstanding.		Grief.		Disappointed Affection.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Mania	22	38	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	7	1	4	8	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	2	
Dementia	23	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Monomania	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Melancholia	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
General Paralysis...	5	3	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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TABLE XII.
Showing Form of Disease, &c., of those Recovered.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Form of Disease.	Duration previous to Admission.	Duration of Residence.	Physical Cause.	Moral Cause.
1	F	30	Mania	?	5 months	?	?
2	F	?	Mania	?	5 months	?	?
3	F	32	Mania	6 months	1 month	Intemperance	Family grievances
4	F	44	Epileptic Mania	?	6 months	Epilepsy	
5	M	?	Mania	1 week	4 months	{ Intemperance— Hereditary	Domestic unhappiness
6	F	?	Mania	6 weeks	4 months	Debility	
7	F	61	Mania—Suicidal	4 months	3 months and 2 weeks	Unknown	Disappointed affection
8	M	44	Mania	?	8½ months	Intemperance	
9	F	35	Mania	1 week	8 months	?	?
10	F	29	Mania	1 week	5 months		Domestic unhappiness
11	M	40	Not Insane—Typhus Fever	1 week	3 months	Typhus Fever	
12	F	50	Mania	1 month	2 months	?	?
13	F	43	Melancholia	2 months	2 months	Puerperal	Domestic unhappiness
14	M	18	Mania	7 weeks	7 months	Scrofula	
15	M	60	Monomania	6 weeks	6 months	Previous attack	Anxiety about business
16	M	40	Mania	2 weeks	2 months	Want—Depletion	
17	M	17	Mania	1 week	6 weeks	?	?
18	F	62	Panophobia	2 weeks	2 months	Debility	Penuriousness
19	M	56	Mania	1 week	2 months and 1 week	Debility	Disappointment
20	F	40	Mania	11 weeks	4 months	Puerperal	Disappointed affections
21	M	47	Mania	2 weeks	8 months	Intemperance	
22	F	20	Mania	1 week	5 months		?
23	M	33	Mania	1 week	3 months	?	?
24	F	40	Mania	3 months	11½ months	Hereditary	Domestic unhappiness
25	M	52	Mania	3 weeks	6 months	?	?
26	F	43	Mania	3 years and 7 months	4 months	?	Domestic unhappiness
27	F	31	Mania	?	13 months	?	Domestic unhappiness
28	F	34	Mania	2 years	9 months	Debility	Disappointment in money matters
29	F	25	Dementia	6 months	1 year and 2 months	Hereditary	
30	F	43	Mania	3 weeks	3 months	Debility	Jealousy
31	F	80	Mania	3 weeks	2 months	?	
32	M	38	Melancholia	6 weeks	2 months		Domestic unhappiness
33	F	?	Mania	?	5 months	Puerperal	
34	M	65	Mania	3 weeks	3 months	Intemperance	?
35	F	20	Mania	?	4 months	?	?
36	F	29	Mania	1 month	4 months	Poverty	
37	F	?	Mania	?	2 months	?	?
38	M	40	Mania	?	2 months	Intemperance	?
39	M	18	Dementia	?	14 months	Hereditary	
40	F	38	Mania	2 weeks	5 months	?	?
41	M	29	Mania	1 year	14 months	Hereditary	?
42	M	35	Mania	4 months	7 months	?	Domestic unhappiness
43	M	46	Mania	?	6 months	Intemperance	
44	F	?	Not Insane	?	6 weeks	—	—
45	F	?	Not Insane	?	5 months	—	—
46	F	45	Mania	1 week	3 months	Puerperal	Domestic unhappiness
47	F	33	Mania	2 years	1 year	Not known	
48	M	46	Mania	1 week	11 months	{ Paralysis— Intemperance	?
49	M	32	Mania	3 months	8 months	?	?
50	F	60	Mania	6 weeks	4 months	Paralysis	?
51	F	23	Dementia	?	2½ months	Previous attack	
52	M	16	Mania	2 months	9 weeks	{ Delicate constitution, and overwork at school	

TABLE XIII.

Deaths.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Form of Disease.</i>	<i>Cause of Disease.</i>	<i>Duration of Residence.</i>	<i>Cause of Death.</i>
1	M	31	Mania	Paralysis	5 months	Exhaustion
2	M	?	Mania	?	9 months	Pneumonia
3	M	35	Mania	Brain Fever	1 month	Paralysis and Pleuritis
4	M	56	Mania	?	3 months	Disease of Heart
5	F	60	Mania	?	8 months	Exhaustion
6	M	37	Mania	?	4 months	Exhaustion
7	M	48	General Paralysis	?	9 months	Exhaustion
8	M	47	Acute Mania	?	1 day	Exhaustion
9	F	?	Mania	?	11 months	Bronchitis
10	F	31	Mania	?	9 days	Congestion of Lung
11	M	?	Mania	Epilepsy	12½ months	Epileptic Coma
12	F	27	Mania	Puerperal	1 day	Exhaustion from Injury
13	M	41	Mania	Jealousy	26 days	Apoplexy
14	M	48	General Paralysis	?	14 months	Softening of Brain
15	M	39	General Paralysis	?	6½ months	Apoplexy
16	M	35	General Paralysis	Injury to head	9 months	Softening of Brain
17	M	30	General Paralysis	?	1 month	Exhaustion
18	M	38	Mania	Epilepsy	3 months and 3 weeks	Asphyxiated

TABLE XIV.

Abstract of Returns made by Clerks of Unions, 1st January, 1859.

UNIONS, &c.	County Asylum.		In other Asylums.		In Workhouses.		With Friends or at Lodgings.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Gateshead.....	12	16	4	4	4	4	5	7	25	31	56
Chester-le-Street	2	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	6	6	12
Durham	6	1	—	1	5	10	3	1	14	13	27
Darlington	5	5	—	5	1	3	—	—	6	13	19
Auckland	5	4	—	—	—	2	3	4	8	10	18
South Shields	10	8	3	4	6	13	5	12	24	37	61
Houghton-le-Spring ...	4	3	—	—	1	3	2	2	7	8	15
Weardale	3	3	—	1	2	—	—	2	5	6	11
Teesdale	—	1	—	1	6	11	—	4	6	17	23
Stockton	10	6	—	—	2	10	3	4	15	20	35
Easington.....	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	3
Lanchester	4	—	—	1	2	4	—	2	6	7	13
Sedgefield.....	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	4	2	6
Sunderland	4	5	—	3	31	29	4	13	41	50	91
County	15	1	5	7	—	—	—	—	20	8	28
TOTAL	83	54	14	28	65	96	26	52	188	230	418

TABLE XV.

Abstract of Returns made by Clerks of Unions, 1st January, 1860.

[illegible]

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE ASYLUM TO THE 31st OF DECEMBER, 1859.

INCOME FROM WEEKLY RATE FOR THE QUARTERS ENDING										TOTAL INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.								
September 29, 1858.		December 25, 1858.		March 25, 1859.		June 25, 1859.		September 29, 1859.		December 25, 1859.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Groceries	924	18	2		
55	4	3	45	14	7	51	3	0	58	2	9	71	0	2	Meat	1192	2	8		
35	1	4	30	3	10	23	2	9	23	13	3	9	8	6	Flour, Meal, and } Barley..... }	672	0	4		
65	19	6	55	9	2	57	8	9	88	14	6	95	16	0	Milk, Butter, & } Cheese..... }	450	8	4		
25	7	9	21	8	9	19	5	9	24	12	10	20	11	6	Potatoes & other } Vegetables ... }	62	13	3		
56	1	9	45	11	9	34	17	8	40	7	1	34	5	10	Porter, Ale, & Beer	394	5	0		
136	12	5	125	5	11	128	4	8	140	17	5	159	6	7	Wine and Spirits....	39	1	11		
63	2	0	44	15	6	48	8	8	52	11	4	59	1	11	Clothing.....	1121	14	6		
189	11	4	202	5	6	182	0	2	214	5	9	211	10	7	Leather	94	15	7		
108	8	8	113	16	7	96	18	9	63	2	9	46	8	8	Coal, Soap, Soda, } Starch, &c. }	260	13	5		
8	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	1	1	1	18	11	Medicines	35	17	2		
31	11	0	28	11	8	29	4	9	31	12	9	48	15	10	Salaries & Wages	2045	12	0		
70	19	9	58	4	11	70	14	10	94	6	10	107	9	4	Funerals.....	8	1	0		
38	0	9	31	9	2	24	10	1	28	15	7	32	14	4	Printing & Sta- } tionery	33	0	0		
29	8	9	25	13	11	6	8	7	10	5	8	16	6	6	Garden & Farm } Account	486	16	6		
72	19	9	64	1	4	50	5	11	54	15	8	64	6	4	Miscellaneous.....	33	13	7		
4	2	2	0	0	0	23	14	5	48	5	8	83	9	5						
0	0	0	5	19	10	3	15	9	9	18	6	17	2	11						
0	0	0	0	0	0	7	14	3	7	17	9	3	3	4						
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	17	9	8	4	6						
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	7	2	69	0	6						
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	6	2	11	5						
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	18	0	33	18	0						
132	13	9	124	13	4	113	14	7	117	6	6	234	7	11						
£1123	9	6	£1023	5	9	£971	13	4	£1272	14	1	£1430	19	0	£1608	13	10	£7430	15	6
																		£7855	13	7

SALARIES & WAGES OF THE OFFICERS & SERVANTS.

	£.	s.	d.	
Medical Superintendent.....	350	0	0per Annum.
Assistant do.	60	0	0	„
Chaplain	80	0	0	„
Clerk and Steward.....	80	0	0	„
Matron	50	0	0	„
Organist	25	0	0	„
First Attendant.....	35	0	0	„
Night Attendant	30	0	0	„
Thirteen Men AttendantsEach	26	0	0	„
Engineman	26	0	0	„
Joiner	63	0	0	„
One Joiner	1	4	0per Week.
Plumber	1	4	3	„
Laundry Superintendent	16	0	0per Annum.
Cook	16	0	0	„
Female Night Attendant	15	0	0	„
Two Female Attendants.....Each	13	0	0	„
Six Female AttendantsEach	12	0	0	„
Housemaid	9	0	0	„
Kitchen Maid	9	0	0	„
Gardener	0	18	0per Week.
Treasurer	15	0	0per Annum.

AMOUNTS OWING BY LUNATIC ASYLUM,

On the 31st December, 1859.

	£.	s.	d.
Exchequer Loan Commissioners, Balance of First Loan ..	9,000	0	0
Ditto do. „ Second „	9,500	0	0
Ditto do. „ Third „	4,750	0	0
Messrs. Green ..	4000	0	0
Rowland Burdon, Esq.	673	5	2
	<hr/>		
	£27,923	5	2
	<hr/>		

General Statement of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS, from January, 1856, to 31st of December, 1859.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1856.—Borrowed of Messrs. Green for five years, at five per Cent. per Annum, from February, 1856.....	4,000 0 0	PURCHASE OF LAND AND PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.	
1856 —County Rate at One Penny in the Pound.....	4,788 13 0	Purchase of Land.....	4,000 0 0
1857 and 1858.—Mr. Garnett, for Rent of Land.....	103 7 3	Law Bills, and Charges for obtaining Loans.....	406 10 8
1858.—County Rate at One Halfpenny in the Pound.....	2,648 18 6	Mr. E. Boyd, for Surveying Belmont.....	11 0 6
Balance of Loan due to Rowland Burdon, Esq.	673 5 2	Mr. Hill, for Report upon Site.....	15 15 0
1857.—June 29. Exchequer Loan Commissioners.....	10,000 0 0	Printing and Advertising.....	26 5 9
1858.—January 6. Ditto.....	10,000 0 0	Miscellaneous.....	23 3 1
1858.—June. Ditto.....	5,000 0 0		4,482 15 0
Interest allowed by Bank.....	86 14 6	BUILDING.	
1859.—June. County Rate at One Penny in the Pound.....	5,296 2 8	A. Neill, Contractor.....	20,915 0 0
Amount received from Unions, County Treasurer, and Private Patients.....	7,430 15 6	Ditto, for Extras.....	410 0 0
		Richard Cail, for Bricks.....	4,415 14 1
		James Barrett, for Iron Girders.....	829 8 0
		Hebron, for Gas Works and Fittings.....	664 6 2
		Hodgson, for Painting.....	222 9 0
		Walker, for Smith Work.....	182 4 0
		Craman, for Building Blacksmith's Shop, Engine } House, and Dead House.....	322 13 11
		J. Howison, Architect, Salary.....	1,000 0 0
		Ditto, Expenses.....	45 7 3
		Mr. Fyfe, Clerk of Works.....	222 0 5
		Turnbull, for Well-sinking.....	32 19 0
		Gear, for Blacksmith's Work.....	9 19 0
		Lewis, for Lightning Conductors.....	47 11 0
		Nelson, for Marble.....	30 19 0
		Abbott & Co., for Gas Fittings.....	60 11 0
		Watson, for Pump.....	7 0 0
		Richardson, for Fire-bricks.....	4 0 0
		Hodgson, for Grates.....	50 0 0
		Caldcleugh, for do.....	29 9 0
		Chisman, for Bell-hanging.....	7 18 0
		Thwaites, for Steam-engine.....	150 0 0
		Brydon, for Bells.....	151 16 6
		Hall and Co. and Byers, for Timber.....	151 7 0
			29,962 12 8
		FURNISHING.	
		Dunlop, for Furniture.....	24 0 0
		Richards, for do.....	38 18 0
		Alcock, for do.....	485 0 0
		French, for Altar Cloth.....	7 10 0
		Bennett, for Clocks.....	17 1 0
		Walker and Co., for Hardware.....	248 3 0
		Ditto do.....	7 3 6
		Procter, do.....	10 0 0
		Drapery Goods, Carpets, &c.....	553 3 0
		Clifton Asylum, for Clothing.....	75 12 7
		Heal and Co. for Bedsteads.....	251 2 0
		Robinson, for do.....	13 12 0
		Laidlaw, for Curled Hair.....	147 13 0
		Blythe and Cooper, for do.....	126 0 0
		Howison, for Picture Frames.....	14 5 0
		Earthenware, Glass, &c.....	54 6 0
		Clasper, for Garden Chairs.....	9 0 0
		Warner, for Large Bell.....	8 14 0
		Cleghorn, for Coir Rope.....	27 13 0
		Richmond, for Mangle.....	6 0 0
		Governor of Durham Gaol, for Door Mats.....	9 0 0
		Brydon, for Window Blinds.....	20 6 0
			2,154 2 1
		MISCELLANEOUS.	
		Loan Commissioners, Re-payment and Interest.....	3,505 2 3
		Mrs. and Messrs. Green, for Interest on £4,000.....	676 4 8
		Rowland Burdon, Esq., for Interest.....	5 8 5
		Imperial Fire Insurance—two payments.....	47 1 8
		G. D. Trotter, Esq., Salary.....	10 10 0
		Mr. Bridgland, for Inspecting Building.....	50 0 0
		Horses.....	99 0 0
		Omnibus.....	22 10 0
		Two Carts.....	26 0 0
		Harness.....	17 4 0
		Kaye, for Piano-Forte.....	20 0 0
		Brass Band Instruments.....	25 0 0
		Christian Knowledge Society, for Bibles.....	6 12 0
		Garden Seeds, &c.....	11 5 0
		J. Watson, Esq., Law Bill.....	42 1 1
		Procter, for Stationery.....	9 11 6
		Church Tithe.....	18 7 7
		Carting Water, and Repairs.....	121 8 2
		Balance in Northumberland & Durham District Bank.....	4,713 6 4
		Cost of Maintenance.....	722 7 8
		Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	7,855 13 5
			186 19 5
			£50,027 16 7
		J. W. BARNES, TREASURER.	

